

CANDIDATE AND LISTING PRIORITY ASSIGNMENT FORM

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ranunculus mauiensis*

COMMON NAME: Makou

LEAD REGION: Region 1

INFORMATION CURRENT AS OF: 12/1/2000

STATUS/ACTION (Check all that apply):

☐ New candidate

☒ Continuing candidate

☒ Non-petitioned

☐ Petitioned - Date petition received:

☐ 90-day positive - FR date:

☐ 12-month warranted but precluded - FR date:

☐ Is the petition requesting a reclassification of a listed species?

☐ Listing priority change

Former LP:

New LP:

☐ Candidate removal: Former LP: (Check only one reason)

☐ A - Taxon more abundant or widespread than previously believed or not subject to a degree of threats sufficient to warrant issuance of a proposed listing or continuance of candidate status.

☐ F - Range is no longer a U.S. territory.

☐ M - Taxon mistakenly included in past notice of review.

☐ N - Taxon may not meet the Act's definition of "species."

☒ X - Taxon believed to be extinct.

ANIMAL/PLANT GROUP AND FAMILY: Plant, Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)

HISTORICAL STATES/TERRITORIES/COUNTRIES OF OCCURRENCE: Hawaii, islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai

CURRENT STATES/TERRITORIES/COUNTRIES OF OCCURRENCE: Hawaii, islands of Hawaii and Kauai

LEAD REGION CONTACT (Name, phone number): Catrina Martin, 503-231-6131

LEAD FIELD OFFICE CONTACT (Office, name, phone number):

Pacific Islands (Ecological Services), Christa Russell, 808-541-3441

BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Describe habitat, historic vs. current range, historic vs. current population estimates (# populations, #individuals/population), etc.):

Ranunculus mauiensis was historically known from the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai, but is currently known only from the islands of Maui and Kauai. Typical habitat is open sites in mesic to wet forest and along streams. It is known from less than 30 individuals on Maui and 30 individuals on Kauai (Art Medeiros, USGS Biological Resources Division, pers. comms. 1995 and 1997, Steve Perlman, National Tropical Botanical Garden, pers. comm. 1995).

THREATS (Describe threats in terms of the five factors in section 4 of the ESA providing specific, substantive information. **If this is a removal of a species from candidate status or a change in listing priority, explain reasons for change**):

A. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.

Ranunculus mauiensis is highly and imminently threatened by feral pigs (Art Medeiros, pers. comms. 1995 and 1997, Steve Perlman, pers. comm. 1995). As early as 1778 European explorers introduced livestock, which became feral, increased in number and range, and caused significant changes to the natural environment of Hawaii. Past and present activities of introduced alien mammals are the primary factor altering and degrading vegetation and habitats on Maui. Feral ungulates trample and eat native vegetation and disturb and open areas. This causes erosion and allows the entry of alien plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, Wagner *et al.* 1990).

The pig (*Sus scrofa*) is originally native to Europe, northern Africa, Asia Minor, and Asia. European pigs, introduced to Hawaii by Captain James Cook in 1778, became feral and invaded forested areas, especially wet and mesic forests and dry areas at high elevations. They are currently present on Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui and Hawaii, and inhabit rain forests and grasslands. Pig hunting is allowed on all islands either year-round or during certain months, depending on the area (DLNR n.d.-a, n.d.-b, n.d.-c, 1990). While rooting in the ground in search of the invertebrates and plant material they eat, feral pigs disturb and destroy vegetative cover, trample plants and seedlings, and threaten forest regeneration by damaging seeds and seedlings. They disturb soil and cause erosion, especially on slopes. Alien plant seeds are dispersed on their hooves and coats as well as through their digestive tracts, and the disturbed soil is fertilized by their feces, helping these plants to establish. Pigs are a major vector in the spread of

many introduced plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, Medeiros *et al.* 1986, Scott *et al.* 1986, Smith 1985, Stone 1985, Tomich 1986, Wagner *et al.* 1990).

B. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes.

None known.

C. Disease or predation.

Slug damage has been observed on *Ranunculus mauiensis* in cultivation and in the wild (Art Medeiros, pers. comms. 1995 and 1997). The effect of slugs on the decline of this and related species is unclear, although slugs may pose a threat by feeding on the stems and fruit, thereby, reducing the vigor of the plants and limiting regeneration (Mehrhoff, *in litt.* 1994, S. Perlman, pers. comm. 1994).

D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.

There is no Federal or State protection for this taxon. The State of Hawaii does not recognize this species as endangered until it is federally listed as endangered.

E. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

Numerous weed species threaten *Ranunculus mauiensis* (Art Medeiros, pers. comms. 1996 and 1997, Rick Warshauer, pers. comm. 1997). The original native flora of Hawaii consisted of about 1,000 species, 89 percent of which were endemic. Of the total native and naturalized Hawaiian flora of 1,817 taxa, 47 percent were introduced from other parts of the world and nearly 100 species have become pests (Smith 1985, Wagner *et al.* 1990). Naturalized, introduced species compete with native plants for space, light, water, and nutrients (Cuddihy and Stone 1990). Some of these species were brought to Hawaii by various groups of people, including the Polynesian immigrants, for food or cultural reasons. Plantation owners, alarmed at the reduction of water resources for their crops caused by the destruction of native forest cover by grazing feral animals, supported the introduction of alien tree species for reforestation. Ranchers intentionally introduced pasture grasses and other species for agriculture, and sometimes inadvertently introduced weed seeds as well. Other plants were brought to Hawaii for their potential horticultural value (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, Scott *et al.* 1986, Wenkam 1969).

BRIEF SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR REMOVAL OR LISTING PRIORITY CHANGE:

FOR RECYCLED PETITIONS:

- a. Is listing still warranted? _____
- b. To date, has publication of a proposal to list been precluded by other higher priority listing actions? _____
- c. Is a proposal to list the species as threatened or endangered in preparation? _____
- d. If the answer to c. above is no, provide an explanation of why the action is still precluded.

LAND OWNERSHIP (Estimate proportion Federal/state/local government/private, identify non-private owners): Populations are on State and private lands.

PRELISTING (Describe status of conservation agreements or other conservation activities): None.

REFERENCES (Identify primary sources of information (e.g., status reports, petitions, journal publications, unpublished data from species experts) using formal citation format):

The information in this form is based on the results of two meetings of 20 botanical experts held by the Center for Plant Conservation in December 1995 and November 1996, who are cited where appropriate in the text.

Cuddihy, L.W., and C.P. Stone. 1990. Alteration of native Hawaiian vegetation; effects of humans, their activities and introductions. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Hawaii. 138 pp.

Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-a. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Oahu. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.

Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-b. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Molokai. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.

Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-c. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Maui. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.

Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. 1985. Hunting in Hawaii, fourth revision. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu, 32 pp.

Medeiros, A.C., Jr., L.L. Loope, and R.A. Holt. 1986. Status of native flowering plant species on the south slope of Haleakala, East Maui, Hawaii. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Hawaii, Techn. Rept. 59:1-230.

Scott, J.M., S. Mountainspring, F.L. Ramsey, and C.B. Kepler. 1986. Forest bird communities of the Hawaiian Islands: Their dynamics, ecology, and conservation. *Studies in Avian Biology* 9:1-429. Cooper Ornithological Society, Los Angeles.

Smith, C.W. 1985. Impact of alien plants on Hawai'i's native biota: in Stone, C.P., and J.M. Scott (eds.), *Hawai'i's terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management*. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, pp. 180-250.

Stone, C.P. 1985. Alien animals in Hawai'i's native ecosystems: toward controlling the adverse effects of introduced vertebrates: in Stone, C.P., and J.M. Scott (eds.), *Hawai'i's terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management*. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, pp. 251-197.

Tomich, P.Q. 1986. Mammals in Hawai'i; a synopsis and notational bibliography. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 375 pp.

van Riper, S.G., and C. van Riper III. 1982. A field guide to the mammals in Hawaii. The Oriental Publishing Company, Honolulu. 68 pp.

Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer. 1990. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawai'i. University of Hawaii Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 83:1-1853.

LISTING PRIORITY (place * after number)

THREAT			
Magnitude	Immediacy	Taxonomy	Priority
High	Imminent	Monotypic genus	1
		Species	2 *
		Subspecies/population	3
	Non-imminent	Monotypic genus	4
		Species	5
		Subspecies/population	6
Moderate to Low	Imminent	Monotypic genus	7
		Species	8
		Subspecies/population	9
	Non-imminent	Monotypic genus	10
		Species	11
		Subspecies/population	12

APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE: Lead Regions must obtain written concurrence from all other Regions within the range of the species before recommending changes to the candidate list, including listing priority changes; the Regional Director must approve all such recommendations. The Director must concur on all additions of species to the candidate list, removal of candidates, and listing priority changes.

Approve: Rowan W. Gould 2/23/01
Acting Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Concur: _____
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Do not concur: _____
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Director's Remarks: _____

Date of annual review: _____

Conducted by: _____

Changes from October 25, 1999 CNOR(check one) Yes____ No_X__

Approve: Rowan W. Gould 2/23/01
Acting Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Comments: _____

(rev. 6/00)